

## COURSE DESCRIPTION

### AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL IN THE YEARS 2003-2007

#### **History of Ukraine**

The Trypilian Culture and the Neolithic Period and Copper Age in Ukraine. The Iron Age in Ukraine: The Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians. Ancient City-States on the Northern Black Sea Coast. The Kyivan Rus' State and its Ukrainian Principalities. Volodymyr the Great and the Christianization of Rus'-Ukraine. Ukraine in 14th-16th Centuries: The Lithuanian-Ruthenian State. [The Origins and Early History of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the Ukrainian-Polish War, and the Pereislav Treaty of 1654. The Cossack Hetman State \(1648-1782\).](#) Hetman Ivan Mazepa, Tsar Peter I, and the Battle of Poltava (1709). The Haidamaka Uprisings of the 18th Century. [The Last Rulers of the Hetmanate and the Dissolution of Ukrainian Autonomy. The Revolution of 1848-9 and the Emergence of the Ukrainian Political Movement in Western Ukraine. Ukrainian Populism and Its Grass-Roots "Organic Work" in the Late 19th and Early 20th Century. The Ukrainian National Republic and the Struggle for Independence, 1917-20. A Battle for Ukraine: The Ukrainian-Soviet War, 1917-21. The Western Ukrainian National Republic and the War in Galicia, 1918-19. The Stalinist Collectivization Campaign and the Famine-Genocide of 1932-3.](#) Second World War in Ukraine: Phase 1, 1939-1941. Second World War in Ukraine: Phase 2, 1941-1944. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army: The Second World War Combatants in Ukraine. Ukrainians during the First Postwar Years: 1945-47. Ukraine under Nikita Khrushchev and Petro Shelest. Ukraine under Leonid Brezhnev and Volodymyr Shcherbytsky.

#### **Introduction to Linguistics**

Linguistics as a science that forms the laws and sets up the regularity of the

language phenomena. Notions of living and dead languages; theoretical and applied linguistics. Language as a social phenomenon, the notion of Sociolinguistics. The differentiation of language. Correlation of the language and thinking, the notion of Psycholinguistics. Language and Speech. The system and the structure of language. Basic language units and their functions. Synchronism and diachronism. Phonetics and Phonology. The notions of phoneme and sound. Phonemes, invariants, and allophones, peculiarities of sound changes in a flow of speech (positional, combinatory, optional). Phonetic laws. Syllable. Diphthongs. Stress (accent). Intonation. Lexicology. Types of words and their variants. The word and the notion (idea). Meaning and tasks of lexicological and etymological analyses. Grammar. Grammatical meaning and grammatical category. The notion of morpheme. The changes of the morphemic content of the word within the process of the word change and the word formation. Alternation. Word formation. Affixation, internal inflection, reduplication, suppletion and stress as grammatical means that act within the word (synthetic). Analytical grammatical means (**auxiliary** words, word order, intonation). Synthetic and analytical languages. Categories of syntax (tense, aspect, objective and subjective modality, predicativity). Grammatical and actual division of sentence (theme and rheme).

### **Fundamentals of Law Studies**

The public authority organization and the statutory regulation in primitive society. The origin of state and law. The difference between government and public authority in primitive society. The concepts of society and government. The sovereignty of the state. The forms of state administration and government. The state's political regime. The political machinery. The concept of law and its functions. The forms of constitutional law in Ukraine. Ukrainian nationality. The president of Ukraine and his authorities. The forms of ownership and its sources. The civil agreements. The subject matter and the system of civil law. The concept of the crime and its specifics.

## **Fundamentals of Constitutional Law**

The course provides in-depth study of the subject, the concept of Ukrainian constitutional law, peculiarities of constitutional process in Ukraine, functioning of legal institutions. Constitutional law defines the relationship of different entities within a state (the executive, the legislative, and the judicial). Students acquire knowledge of general principles of the Constitution of Ukraine.

## **Introduction to Literary Studies**

The course aims at teaching the basic knowledge about most important issues in literary studies. Introduction. Literary Studies and Art. Literary Studies and Sciences. Literature as a Creative Activity. Genres of Literature. Epics. Drama. Poetry. The Structure of a Literary text. Versification. The General Idea of Literary Creative Process. Literary Method and Individual Style. Inner factors for the Development of Literary Process. Types of Literary Interaction. Main stages of the development of literature. Archaic period of the development of literature. Creative systems of the traditional period (I century B.C. – middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent.). Creative systems of individual authors' styles period (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> cent.). Main tendencies in the development of contemporary literature. Main approaches in literary studies.

## **Ukrainian and Foreign Culture**

Critical analysis of the classical and contemporary concepts of the culture. Culture and modern civilization. Typology of culture. The art, types of art. Culture of the Ancient East. Culture of the New Time and its place in the cultural revolution of the mankind. Culture of European Enlightenment. Rational Philosophy. Important artistic trends and styles of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; Classicism (Academism and Neoclassicism), Romanticism, Realism, Naturalism, Symbolism, Modern. Culture of the 20<sup>th</sup> century - the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the global problems of

nowadays. Mass, elite cultures and the counter culture - nonconformism, youth subcultures and rock culture; religious, philosophical and artistic Modernism and Postmodernism). Primitive Ukrainian culture. Pre-Slavic population of Ukraine and its material and spiritual culture. Origins and the stages of formation of Kievan Rus' culture. Adoption of Christianity in Kievan Rus'. Development of the written language (system). Folklore, traditions and ceremonies (rites) of the Ukrainians. Development of education and scientific knowledge. Renaissance ideas in Ukraine. The Bratskie (Brotherhood) schools. Development of culture in Ukraine in the second half of the 17 – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The culture of the Cossacks' state (1648-1781). Ukrainian Classical culture of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. T.G.Shevchenko is a proclaimer of the humanistic ideals common to the whole mankind. Ukrainian culture of the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century - 1917. Cultural structuring in Ukraine in the 20-30s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Ukrainian National Revolution and its influence on the development of the national and cultural processes in Ukraine. Politics of Ukrainization and its essence. Reorganization of the education, its structure. Cultural life in Ukraine from 1946 through 2000. Ukrainian culture at the time of totalitarianism in the 1940-50s. Contradictions in the development of Ukrainian culture in the 1960-80s. National and state renaissance and the development of the Ukrainian culture under the current conditions: achievements, problems, errors.

### **Modern Ukrainian Literary Language**

Morphological word building. The concept of morpheme. The types and variants of the morphemes. The notion of interfix. The morphemes' homonymy. The phonological structure of the morphemes. The subject matter of morphology. The parts of speech as main morphological entities. The concepts of word, lexeme, wordform. The noun - semantic characteristics. The subject matters of: adjective, pronoun and numeral. The subject matter of syntax. The types of syntactic entity. The syntactic links in word combinations and sentences. The types and forms of the syntactic links. The semantic-syntactic relations.

## **Philosophy**

Philosophy as a specific type of knowledge. Philosophy and Weltanschauung/worldview. Historical types of the worldview: myth, religion, scientific worldview, philosophical worldview. Peculiarities and functions of myth. Socio-historical nature of religion, its social and gnosiological functions. Idea of God. Interrelation and development of Mythology, Religion and Philosophy. Pre-Philosophy of Ancient India and Ancient China. The Vedas. The Upanishads. Brahmanism. The Buddhism. Main schools of Hindu philosophy. Spiritual culture of Ancient China. Pentateuch/Torah. Confucianism. Taoism/Daoism. Philosophy of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. Pre-Socratic Philosophy, its universal orientations (Milesian school, Heraclitus, Pythagoreanism). Classical Hellenistic Philosophy - Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Socratic schools, Aristotle. Medieval European Philosophy and Philosophy of the Renaissance. Religious character of philosophical thought. Idea of God: the nature and the man as God's creations, the soul and the body, the mind and the will, problem of consciousness, concept of the "sacred history". Anthropocentric, humanistic character of the Renaissance. Natural Philosophy of the Renaissance, Pantheism. Heliocentrism and the doctrine about the endlessness of the universe -Galileo Galilei. Philosophy of the New Time and Enlightenment Age. Philosophical ground of the new vision of the world (F. Bacon, R. Descartes, Benedict de Spinoza, Gottfried Leibniz, John Locke, George Berkeley, David Hume). German Classical Philosophy. Marxism. Kant - dualism of the world of the man's being: the natural and the moral. Philosophy of the human "I" (J. Fichte). Philosophical evolution of F. Schelling. Philosophy of the Absolute idea of Hegel.

Philosophy of the 19<sup>th</sup> cent. Positivism. Discovery of unconscious gusts of life (H. Bergson, F. Nietzsche, A. Schopenhauer). Existential Philosophy. Modern World Philosophy. Philosophy of Modernism and Postmodernism. Philosophical Ontology. Phenomenology. Epistemology. Modern methodology of cognition.

Types of Existential methodology (Phenomenology, Hermeneutics, Existential-Mental). Philosophical Anthropology. Phenomenon of corporeality. Social Philosophy. Philosophy of Culture and Science. Typology of cultures. High, popular, mass, elite cultures. Subculture. Axiology.

### **Modern Ukrainian Literature**

Neoclassicists. Neoclassicists' community in the cultural context of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Works of M. Zerov, M. Dray-Khmara, P. Phylypovych, M. Rylskyi, M. Orest, V. Domontovych. Neoclassicists's translations. Poets of the sixties: I. Kalynytsia, V. Stus. The influence of poets of the sixties on the Ukrainian literature development. The New York group of poets (Bohdan Boychuk, Yuriy Tarnawsky, Bohdan Rubchak, Zhenia Vasylkivska, Emma Andijewska). The specifics of their poetry and prose. Kyiv school of poetry (Vasyl Holoborodko, Mykola Vorobyov, Viktor Kordun, Mykhaylo Hryhoriv). The specifics of V. Shevchuk's prose. The reflection of the gender studies in O. Zabuzhko's "Field Work in Ukrainian Sex". Modern poetry of the 90s. The main motifs and images of modern Ukrainian literature.

### **Education Science**

Personality as a subject of upbringing. Notion of a person, his/her development and formation. Idealistic theories of personality development. Materialistic theories of personality development. Essence of upbringing as a pedagogical process. Upbringing as intentionally organized pedagogical process. Understanding of upbringing in the wide and narrow sense. Age and individual peculiarities of development and upbringing of a person. Periods of age development. Peculiar features of pre-school children development. Peculiar features of elementary school children development. Peculiar features of development of teenagers. Peculiar features of development of high school children. General methods of upbringing. Methods of upbringing: long-term pedagogical influence, convincing, positive example, exercises (to gain habits), praise and blaming, requirements and

control. Main types of upbringing. Moral and esthetic education. Place of upbringing in the many-sided development of a person. Physical education. Approaches and methods of physical education. Labour upbringing. Ecological education. Family education. General conditions of family education. Parents' authority (prestige).

## **Latin**

Introduction. Latin alphabet. Pronunciation. Stress. General information about grammatical categories of the noun. General information about grammatical categories of the verb. Tense: Praesens Indicativi Activi. Imperativus praesentis. Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions. Possessive pronouns. Personal, reflexive, demonstrative pronouns. Tense: praesens indicativi I passivi. Syntax of the passive construction. Tense: Imperfectum, futurum I indicativi activi et passivi. Stigmatic and anastigmatic nominative. Adjectives of the 3d declension. Adverbial participle of the present tense and of the active voice (gerund). Relative, interrogative and indefinite pronouns. Tense: Perfectum Indicativi Activi et Passivi. Types of the formation of the perfect and the supine. The Gerundive (participle of the past tense and of the passive voice). Demonstrative pronouns. Attributive pronouns. Negative pronouns. Tense: Plusquamperfectum Indicativi Activi et Passivi. Tense: Futurum II Indicativi Activi et Passivi. Syntactic turn Accusativus cum Infinitivo. Infinitives. Syntactic turn Nominativus cum Infinitivo. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Verbs (deponent and semi-deponent, defective, the four conjugations). Prefixation as a means of the verbs' formation. conjugation of verbs with the stems: eo, ii, itum, ire (imu). Verbal noun. Verbal adjective. Descriptive conjugation of the Passive voice. Syntactic turn Ablativus Absolutus. Conditional mood. Formation of the tenses of the conjunctive. The meaning of the conjunctive in the independent sentences. International students' anthem "Gaudeamus". Functions of the conjunctive in the subordinate clauses. Sequence of tenses. Indirect question. Additional subordinate clauses with the conjunction quin. Subordinate clauses with the conjunction ut (in

order to), ut ne (not to). Subordinate clauses of time, cause, etc. Conditional periods. Comparative clauses. Attributive clauses. Conjugation of irregular verbs. Numerals. Cardinal, ordinal, distributive, adverbial. Roman calendar. G.I.Caesar. Commentarii de bello Gallico. L.I. cap.1 Q.Horatius Flaccus. Ad Melpomenem. M.Tullius Cicero. Oratio in Caecilianam I.

### **Fundamentals of Computer Science and Applied Linguistics**

Hardware. Notion of Computer Science. History of development of the computer hardware. Logic scheme of EVM (PC). Functional scheme of EVM (PC). Structure of computer case. Central processing unit. Front side bus. Audio- and video- cards. Motherboard. Memory types of PC. Input and output devices. Keyboard. The screen: CRT cathode ray tube, LCD - liquid crystal display, Plasma Display and other perspective working outs. Pointing devices: mice (mechanical, optical, laser), trackballs, tactile, digitizers. Printers: dot matrix printer, ink jet printer, laser printer. Scanners: hand, flatbed, drum, film. Computer software. Classification of computer software. Programming languages. Archivers. Criteria of archivers' quality. Antivirus programs. Criteria of choice of antivirus programs. Operating system. Editing of the desktop WINDOWS. Operations with objects in WINDOWS. Settings of a toolbar in WINDOWS. Informational system of WINDOWS. Text editors (WORD). Functions of text editors. Methods of editing the text in WORD. Page parameters in WORD. Font settings. Paragraph settings. Means of formatting in WORD. Styles of WORD. WORD's templates. Elements of computer graphics. Usage of graphics in WORD. Work with tables in WORD. Work with formula's editor in WORD. Printing of documents in WORD. Menu's option "INSERT" in WORD. Checking of spelling and setting of the text language in WORD. Means of exchanging the information between program supplements of Microsoft Office. Electronic tables EXCEL. General characteristics of EXCEL. Wizard of charts in EXCEL. Creation of lists in EXCEL. Means of autofilling in EXCEL. Functions of EXCEL.



## **Religion Studies**

The history of religion. The primal religion: animism, fetishism, magic and shamanism. The religion of the ancient East (Egypt, China, Mesopotamia), Greece and Rome. The religious worldview of the ancient Celts and Slavic people. The religion of the ancient American civilizations (Maya, Aztecs, Inca). The traditional African religions. The national religions of Iran (Mazdaism, Manichaeism), India (Vedism, Hinduism, Brahmanism, Jainism, Sikhism), China and Japan (Daoism, Confucianism, Shintoism). The doctrine of Buddhism and its main types. Fundamentals of Christianity. The difference of Orthodox Church and Catholic church. The origins of Islam.

## **Fundamentals of Environmental Studies**

The aim of the discipline is to improve students' knowledge of fundamental environmental studies, to develop ecological and environmental ethics and environmental care/protection. Some common terms such as environment, biosphere, ecosystem, habitat, lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere help students to fully understand the science of ecology. Such issues as natural resources and associated problems, role of an individual in conservation of natural resources; environmental pollution; social issues and the environment; environment and human health are under consideration. Crucial global current environmental problems discussed within the discipline are as follows: pollution of air, water and soil; climate change; overpopulation; natural resource depletion; waste disposal; loss of biodiversity; deforestation; acid rain; public health issues; genetic engineering, etc.

## **Fundamentals of Life Safety**

The subject matter of the discipline Life Safety. Dangerous and harmful factors of the anthropogenic origin. Human-environment interaction. Environmental

pollution and its types (energy, chemical, mechanical, biological). Fundamentals of life safety: controls and basic principles. Natural perils which are typical for Ukraine. Classification and characteristics of the emergency situations. The classification and characteristics of the emergencies. The concept of the risk. The difference between natural and artificial environment.

## **Psychology**

Subject and the tasks of Psychology. Methodological grounds of Psychology. Subfields of Psychology. Main schools and trends of contemporary Psychology. Main methods of Psychology: observation and experiment. Psycho-physiological bases of the psychological activity. Psyche and conscious. Reflex. Peculiarities of brain structure and specificity of interaction of big hemispheres. Notion of functional asymmetry of cerebral hemispheres. Main psychological conditions and processes. General characteristic of the cognitive psychic processes. Feelings and their types. Perception and its types. Memory and its types. Forms of memory. Thinking operations. Thought and speech. Imagination and its essence. Attention and its characteristics.

Personality Psychology. An individual, a person, a personality. Psychological structure of the personality. Driving forces of the personality's development. Socialization. Personality's self-consciousness. I-conception as a system of ideas about oneself. Self evaluation. Types of temperament and their characteristics. Role of temperament in educational and working activity. Character and its structure. Fundamentals of Psychology of Age and Gender. Psychosexual conception of development according to the age of S. Freud. Psychology of Communication. Play as an activity. Communication as an exchange of the verbal and non-verbal information. Social Psychology of the group. Group phenomena. Phenomenon of group pressure. Group solidarity. Leadership and supervision in small groups. Process of group decision making.

## **Political Science**

Political Science as a system of knowledge about the Politics. Politics as a social phenomenon. Objects and subjects of Politics. History of political thinking. Principle concepts of the Modern Political Science. “New” Western Political Science. Behaviorism. Instrumentalism, Structuralism, Functionalism, Normativism. Geopolitics.

Main streams of the development of Political Science in the USA: administrative “capability” in the functioning of Political System (K. Deutch); research of political decisions, methods of selection of the elites and the reasons for the elites’ change in the political culture (G. Almond, M. Weber and others); analysis of democratic institutes and their effectiveness (R. Dahl, S. Lipset). Peculiarities of development of Political Science in Europe. Establishment of the Political Science in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Post-Totalitarian concepts. Political systems and institutions. State as an essential institute of the political system. Forms of the state system: unitary, federative, confederative. Notion of the political regime. Types of the political regimes. Characteristics of democratic regime. Undemocratic political regimes.

Elections and electoral systems. Electoral technologies. World political crisis. World politics and international relations. Modern processes of Globalization.

### **Contemporary American Literature**

The course gives a general overview of the development of American literature since the 1950s, introduces you to selected works representing major trends in American literature since the end of World War II. This course examines a selection of contemporary American fiction in historic, aesthetic, and social contexts. In other words, students explore the relationship between contemporary American literature and the world we live in. Topics may include literature and postmodern culture, how aesthetic style may be influenced by social and historical conditions, the blurring of fact and fiction in contemporary literature, and how

literature is affected by issues of race, class, and gender. The course consists of lecture classes and seminars, which cover the following range of topics: Beat Generation. Poetry of the Beats. Black Humor. Development of American Postmodernism. Multiculturalism in American Literature: Native American, Jewish American, African American, Asian American, Hispanic Literature, etc. Development of American Drama. American Literature in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **Fundamentals of Economics**

Subject-matter of Fundamentals of Economics. Basic phases of evolution of Economic Theory: Mercantilism, Physiocrats, classical school of Political Economy. Marxist Political Economy and main trends of development of the modern economic thought. Function and structure of Economic Theory, Microeconomics, Macroeconomics. Fundamentals of Market Economy. Microeconomics. Macroeconomics. National Economy: results and their measuring. Gross National Product (GNP) and its components. Underground/Shadow Economy. Notion of Economic Growth. Its factors, its types. Macroeconomic Instability: unemployment and inflation. Macroeconomic equilibrium and its mechanisms. Classical, Marxist and Keynesian theories of Macroeconomic equilibrium. Monetary State Policy. Instruments of Monetary Policy. Government regulation and the problem of Economics stabilization. Budgetary and taxation regulation. World market and world trade. Characteristics and structure of the World Economy. International currency (exchange) system. Notion of Forex/foreign exchange rate.

### **Ukrainian Language Practicum**

Within the course students get further awareness of various spheres of language functioning: teaching, translation, editing, journalism, business communication, etc. They practice their language skills by writing different types of essays, articles, official letters, and developing the strategies of oral presentations, interviews,

formal talks, etc.

### **Contemporary British Literature**

Postmodernism as a theoretical notion and a literary trend. Postmodernism vs Modernism. The key figures in the development of postmodern concepts. Postmodernism and New Historicism.

The Influence of Postcolonialism on Postmodern British Literature. Multiculturalism in Postmodern British Literature. Metanarrative (Grandnarrative). Magic Realism. Characteristic features of postmodern literary style. Eclecticism. Postmodern Irony. Simulacra. Intertextuality. Paratext. Intellectual novel in the contemporary British Literature (campus novel) (David Lodge. Malcolm Bradbury). Excellent Women (Angela Carter. Rose Tremain. Antonia Byatt. Doris Lessing. Penelope Fitzgerald. Sarah Gracie. Muriel Spark. Fay Weldon). Historiographic metafiction in British Literature (John Fowles. Julian Barnes. Peter Ackroyd). Magic Realism (Roald Dahl, Salman Rushdie). Contemporary British Drama (David Hare, Tom Stoppard).

### **Theoretical Phonetics**

The course deals with the key problems of the phonetics of the English language. It covers both segmental and suprasegmental levels, namely the scope of phonetic science and its branches, the distinction between phonetics and phonology, the concepts of phoneme, allophone, distinctive features, syllabic and accentual structure of English words, prosody. Students learn to analyze the views of Western and post-Soviet phoneticians on the disputable issues. The course prepares undergraduates for advanced courses in linguistic theory.

### **Fundamentals of Occupational Safety and Health**

The aim of the discipline is to give students knowledge about the system of legal,

socio-economic and organizational-technical, sanitary-hygienic and preventive measures that are aimed at maintaining a healthy and safe working environment of specialists in the field. The topics covered in the course are: legal measures to ensure the safety measures in the field; peculiarities of the development of professionally caused diseases of workers; sanitary and hygienic characteristics of production factors of environment and labor process; safety requirements and the precautions connected with operation of electrical equipment; assessment of workplace.

### **Fundamentals of Language Communication Theory**

The course focuses on the phenomenon of communication in general and language communication as its variety. Students get insights into the history of communication and of the major contributors in the theory of communication. Types of verbal and non-verbal communication are specified. In the structural approach to communication theory the concepts of sense and reference, proposition and modality are highlighted, as well as those of speech act and language personality. The cultural approach introduces the ideas of a world picture and intercultural communication competence.

### **Sociology**

Sociology is a fundamental discipline of that teaches students the ability to interpret and describe social phenomena, predict the development of social processes that shape the scientific outlook of citizens. The course covers different topics connected with the person/personality and the society. Introduction. Basic concepts of sociology. History and development of sociology. Functions of sociology. The survey and its methodology and techniques. Society as a social system. Culture. Sociology of Culture. Social development and social progress. Social conflicts. Society and modernization processes. The world system and globalization.

## **Ethics**

Ethics is a philosophical theory of morals. History of ethic doctrines: moral teachers of the mankind. Categories of the moral consciousness: good and evil. Forms of the fear display: violence, brutality, fanaticism, animosity. The good as a source of the vital force and creative energy. Categories of the moral consciousness: life-death- immortality- sense of the life. To Have and to Be (E. Fromm) as the life's modi. Will to live and desire of immortality. Bioethics: applied aspects of ethical problems of life - death - sense of the life. Euthanasia as a "happy life"; ethical aspects of abortions and suicides; genetic engineering; transplantation and ethical problems of the Psychiatry; death penalty - for and against. Happiness and Love as categories of moral consciousness. Sexuality and culture. Sexuality and the type of personality (I.Cohn). Sexual revolution. Border between the erotic and the pornographic. Moral culture of communication. Professional ethics. Moral preconditions of communication: respect, empathy, patience, fairness. Culture of communication and etiquette.

## **Woman in the USA Culture**

The course is developed with the focus on a woman and her role in American history and culture. Students are acquainted with the main stages of the feminist movement, its precursors and advocates. Students have a deep look at the development of a female identity as an independent and responsible member of the society. The course is illustrated by the texts of women writers of the 17-21<sup>st</sup> centuries, such as: Anne Bradstreet, Phillis Whitley, Lucy Terry, Margaret Fuller, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Edith Warton, Zora Neil Hurston, Sylvia Plath, Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, Maxine Hong Kingston and others.

## **History of the English Language**

The correlation between the history of the English language and the history of the British nation. The Indo-European family of languages and the place of English in it. The most important milestones in the history of England: Anglo-Saxon invasion, Scandinavian invasion, Norman invasion, three periods in the history of the English language. Descriptive theory of the English sounds and spelling. Phonetic peculiarities of the Germanic languages. The phonetic peculiarities of the west-Germanic languages. The Anglo-Saxon phonetic peculiarities. The Old English system of sounds and letters. The phonetic changes at the Middle English period. The changes in the system of orthography. The changes in pronunciation and spelling during the New English period. Descriptive history of the English Grammar. The Old English morphology. The Old English syntax. The phrases in the Old English language. The Old English sentences: simple, complex, compound-complex. The difference between the Old English and the New English syntax. The changes in the grammatical system during the Middle English period. Some important grammatical changes during the New English period. The Morphology (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverbs, particles, prepositions). The Syntax: sentence.

The stock of words of the English Language. The Indo-European and Germanic heritage. The Old English vocabulary. The changes of the Middle English period. The vocabulary changes of the New English period. The peculiarities of the dialects of the English language: Scottish, northern, western, central, eastern, southern. The English language of the USA. The expansion of the English language. The peculiar features of the American pronunciation. The peculiarities of spelling, grammar, vocabulary.

### **Methods of Foreign Language Teaching**

The purpose of the discipline is to form sufficient methodological competence of students as future teachers. This competence functions as the ability to design, adapt, organize, motivate, investigate and control the processes of learning,



education, training and development of students in the classroom and outside the classroom in English. Topics covered by the discipline concern different peculiarities of the English language teaching as well as the process of teaching itself. Theoretical and practical training of students to teach English in secondary schools. The training system and linguistic and psychological basics of teaching foreign languages. Teaching the phonetic, lexical and grammatical material. Formation of foreign language phonetic, grammatical, lexical competence. Development of foreign language competence in listening, reading, speaking (dialogic and monologue speech). Control of learning while teaching foreign languages.

### **Fundamentals of Research**

Science and scientific researches. Method. Types of methods. Methods of empiric research. Methods of the empiric and theoretical levels. Methods of theoretical research. Linguistic, literature and pedagogical methods. General structure of scientific research. Composition of the thesis. Requirements to the context of the thesis. Scientific information: concepts, types. Research, accumulation, processing of scientific information. Scientific works of students. Abstract. Term paper. Diploma thesis. Master's degree thesis. Defence of students' theses. Requirements to thesis formatting. Rules of illustrations representing. Representation of tables. Rules of additions formatting. General rules of citations and references. Scientific publication. Main functions of publications. Types of scientific publication. Scientific edition. Scientific article. Report. Theses of report. Review. Forms of implementation of scientific results.

### **Theoretical Grammar**

The main aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge about the grammatical structure of the English language, regarding different principles and laws of language functioning. The course covers questions connected both with the morphological and syntactic features of the language. Special emphasis is placed

on grammatical peculiarities of different parts of speech, as well as the structure of different sentences. Theoretical Grammar as a science, its subject, objectives, schools. Morphology. Morphemic structure of the word. Grammatical classes of words and parts of speech. Noun as a part of speech. Verb as a part of speech. Non-Finite Forms of the Verb. Adjective as a part of speech. Adverb as a part of speech. Structural parts of speech. Syntax as a part of grammar. Syntagmatic connections of words (phrases): types. The Sentence. Types of sentences. Composite sentence as a polypredicative construction. Complex and compound sentences.

## **Lexicology**

Lexicology as a branch of the science of language. Synchronism and diachronism in Lexicology. Modern methods of learning lexical and phraseological composition of the language. The word as a basic linguistic unit. Main characteristics of the English Language. Phonetical, grammatical and semantical word characteristics in the English Language. The difference between “word”, “morpheme” and “word-combination”. Etymological composition of the English Language. Assimilation. Stock of words and its usage. Words of Indo-European origin. Principal characteristics of the native English words. The role of borrowings in formation and development of the stock of words. Historical consecution of the borrowings from Latin, Scandinavian dialects, Norman and Parisian dialects of the French language. Morphological word structure in the modern English language. Words and morphemes. Allomorphs. Productive and non-productive means of the word-formation. Different ways of the word-formation. Affixation (suffixation and prefixation). Conversion (different points of view on conversion, types of conversion). Compounding (composition). Semasiology. Types of meaning of the word. The meaning of the morpheme. Polysemy. Homonymy. The meaning and the context. Semantic classification of the stock of words. Synonyms. Antonyms. Free word combinations. Their classification. Valency. Meaning. Main types of the word combinations in the English Language.

Phraseology. Different concepts and the principles of classification of phraseological units. Variants and the dialects of the English Language. The American variant. Historical and economic causes of expansion of the English Language outside Great Britain. Peculiarities of the English Language in the USA. Fundamentals of English lexicography. History of Lexicography of Great Britain and the USA. Types of dictionaries. General lexicological text analysis. Practical work with texts of various styles and genres.

### **Civilization and Language and Culture Studies (English)**

Background knowledge as the basic subject of Civilization and Language and Culture Studies. The notions of “realia-object” and “realia-word”. Comprehension of the culture in the intercultural (international) communication. The up-to-date definition of the verbal utterance. Typical situations of verbal communication. Components of verbal communication of the studied language. The style and the appropriateness of the utterance in accordance with the linguistic and the ethnical culture of the country which language is studied. National speech etiquette as a necessary precondition for the development of the communication culture. Verbal methods that ensure stylistic appropriateness and the logicity of the utterance in a given communicational situation. Emotionally expressive and functional vocabulary. Vocabulary with the sociocultural component in meaning. Linguistic and cultural plan of communicative situations. The language and speech of politics, business, advertisement, mass media. Linguistic and cultural meaning of the non-verbal languages. The subcultural features of different parts of America and England.

### **Methods of Teaching World Literature**

The goal of the discipline is to familiarize students with the features of a school course of foreign literature, providing them with knowledge and professional skills needed in the conditions of a modern school, forming the foundations of creative

approaches to teaching foreign literature.

The concepts of the 'Methods of Teaching World Literature' as a science. Methodological grounds of foreign literature. Objectives, contents and structure of the course "Foreign Literature" at school. Lesson of foreign literature in the modern school. Teacher of foreign literature and professional requirements. Planning and organization performed by teachers of literature. Methods of teaching foreign literature in school. The main stages of studying a piece of literature. Perception and studying different types of works and genres of foreign literature. The question of literary history and literary theory in school learning. Extra-curricula work with foreign literature.

### **History of World Literature**

Early Literature. Classical Mythology. Ancient Greek Literature. Ancient Rome Literature. Middle Ages Literature (English, German, French, Spanish). Renaissance Literature (Italian, French, English, German). 17<sup>th</sup> century Literature (Classicism, Baroque) (English, German, French, Spanish). 18<sup>th</sup> century Literature – Enlightenment period (English, German, French, American). 19<sup>th</sup> century Literature – Romanticism (English, German, French, Russian, American); Realism (English, German, French, Russian, American); Neo-Romanticism (English, German, French, Russian, American). Modernism (English, German, French, Russian, American). Existentialism (English, German, French, American). Postmodernism (American, English, German, French, Russian, American, Italian);

### **Stylistics**

Style and Stylistics. From Rhetoric to Stylistics. Functional Stylistics and Functional Styles. Varieties of Language. Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices. Levels of Linguistic Analysis. Foregrounding. Aims of Stylistic Analysis. Phono-graphical Level of the Language Structure. Sound Instrumenting and Versification. Phonetic Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices. Phono-graphical means. Graphon. Graphical means. Morphological Level of the English Language. Morpheme as a basic unit and its use for the creation of additional information

(repetition, occasional words). Stylistic means of using nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, verbs. Lexical Level of the Language Structure. Meaning from a Stylistic Point of View. Stylistic Differentiation of the English Vocabulary. Word and its Semantic Structure. Lexical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices. Interaction of Different Types of Lexical Meaning. Intensification of a Certain Feature of a Thing or Phenomenon. Syntactical Level of the Language Structure. Main Characteristics of the Sentence. Syntactical Stylistic Devices. Sentence Structure. Punctuation. Types of Repetition. Parallel Constructions. Lexical-syntactical Stylistic Devices. Types of Narration (Author's Narrative. Dialogue. Interior Speech. Represented Speech. Compositional Forms). Functional Stylistics and Functional Styles (Scientific Official Style, Publicistic Style, Newspaper Style, Belles-Lettres Style). The Style of Imaginative Literature. Language of Poetry, Drama, Prose. Stylistics and Modern Criticism. Textualism. Contextualist Stylistics. Gender and Stylistics.

### **Teaching Practicum**

Teaching practicum deals with preparation for teaching profession and embraces all the learning experiences of student teachers in schools. During the teaching practicum, student teacher conducts classroom lessons and performs the duties of a teacher in school. Students observe classes of experienced teachers and their colleagues, get acquainted with high school students and learning styles in different age groups, study curricula, develop their own teaching strategies, conduct classes and prepare extra-curricula activities. Students learn assessment system in class as well as get evaluation of their work from their teaching supervisor and colleague-students. Teaching practicum lasts for four weeks.

### **First Foreign Language (English)**

The course is a part of the series "Professional and practical training" aimed at forming professional communicative competence. The purpose of discipline is to

develop the students' abilities:

- to have considerable communicative skills in the English language based on their phonetic organization, the pace, the rules of usage and the style of speech;
- to use grammatical and lexical resources of the English language;
- to participate in oral communication in the English language, both in dialogic and monologue forms;
- to read English texts and use them as a source of new knowledge and to perceive, interpret and report communicative purpose and logical structure of various texts, which is expressed through the theme and sub-themes;
- to produce written work and formulate their thoughts in writing;
- to translate English texts and transfer their contents in full or in short with the help of Ukrainian language means.

### **English for Business Communication**

The course is aimed at helping students reach professional aspirations by developing their knowledge in accounting, sales and marketing, project management, interviews, information technology, etc. Language practice activities include vocabulary and grammar practice in workplace, arranging and accommodating business trips, writing formal letters and invitations, recruiting personnel and job-hunting.

### **Physical Training**

Programs in physical training provide students with training in exercise theory, wellness and healthy behavior. Anatomy, psychology, nutrition and exercise courses help students understand how physical training is part of a healthy lifestyle. Physical training programs involve the study of exercise, fitness, health and nutrition. Programs cover problems of the human body in relation to safe and effective exercise. These programs provide more-advanced instruction in fitness assessment and comprehensive training regarding sports, fitness and health. Certification in the field is often required and can expand employment

opportunities.

### **Translation Studies**

The course in Translation Studies is designed in a way which will both enhance students' practical skills in translation and provide them with an intellectual and philosophical perspective on the activity of translation. The course offers practical sessions in translating between English and Ukrainian languages. The course introduces some of the major concepts in translation theory and focuses on their application to translation practice. It deals with issues of equivalence, formal properties of texts as objects for analysis at linguistic, semantic, discourse, and pragmatic levels, and emphasizes the importance of a functional approach to translation practice and a descriptive approach to translation research. Students will be provided with a comprehensive overview of the discipline of translation studies, raising their awareness of both the diversity of possible approaches to translation and the relationships between these approaches.

### **Course Paper**

Course Paper is an independent scientific research that is done on a particular linguistic discipline or its individual parts. It combines research and practical (or experimental) work that aims to develop the students' skills of scientific research in the field of linguistics, to help students acquire general scientific and special methods of modern scientific linguistic research.

Course Paper is the first conscious experience of the student to conduct independent research. It should be creative, have some scientific significance, as well as a specific value for solving urgent problems of modern linguistics; its conclusions and results should have practical application. Course Paper cannot be a simple retelling of existing works on selected issues, and has to include a scientific and practical value. The topics of course papers in linguistics are determined in

accordance with the objectives of the specific linguistic disciplines (phonetics, lexicology, grammar, style, translation, etc.) and are closely linked with the practical needs of a particular course.

### **Second Foreign Language (German)**

The course is a part of the series "Professional and practical training" aimed at forming professional communicative competence. The purpose of discipline is to develop the students' abilities:

- to have considerable communicative skills in the German language based on their phonetic organization, the pace, the rules of usage and the style of speech;
- to use grammatical and lexical resources of the German language;
- to participate in oral communication in the German language, both in dialogic and monologue forms;
- to read German texts and use them as a source of new knowledge and to perceive, interpret and report communicative purpose and logical structure of various texts, which is expressed through the theme and sub-themes;
- to produce written work and formulate their thoughts in writing;
- to translate German texts and transfer their contents in full or in short with the help of Ukrainian language means.

### **Third Foreign Language (Spanish)**

The course is a part of the series "Professional and practical training" aimed at forming professional communicative competence. The purpose of discipline is to develop the students' abilities:

- to have good communicative skills in the Spanish language based on their phonetic organization, the pace, the rules of usage and the style of speech;
- to use grammatical and lexical resources of the Spanish language;
- to participate in oral communication in the Spanish language, both in dialogic and monologue forms;



- to read Spanish texts and use them as a source of new knowledge;
- to produce written work and formulate their thoughts in writing;
- to translate Spanish texts.

### **Civilization and Language and Culture Studies (German)**

Theoretical course is a part of the cycle of basic disciplines of Foreign Languages. It aims at giving students a system of modern linguistic and cultural knowledge, mainly of the specific language worldview and relevant features of linguistic behavior of German native speakers. The course also develops skills of using the acquired knowledge to improve the practice of foreign language communication, translation and adequate linguistic and cultural analysis of foreign language. Language and Culture Studies of the German language as a science. Germany. Overview of the German federal states. Population of Germany. German-speaking world. Polity of Germany. Germany in the world. Economy of Germany. Social policy of Germany. German Communities and Society. Education and Science. Culture of Germany.

### **Introduction to Philology**

Philology as the study. Origin of the Germans. Main issues of Germanic Study. Development of the Germanic languages. Origin and development of the comparative historical analysis. Language contacts. Indo-European language and Indo-Europeans. Theories of origin of Germanic languages (August Schleicher, Antoine Meillet, understanding of the term "Germans", criticism of theory of "aryan race"). Phonological system of Old Germanic languages. Accent. System of vowels and consonants. Basic features of morphological composition in Old Germanic languages. Noun. Pronoun. Adjective. Numeral. Adverb. Verb. Lexical system of Old Germanic languages. Common Indo-European vocabulary. Common Germanic lexis. Calques. Stylistic distinction of vocabulary and semantic divergences in words. Syntactic structure of Old Germanic languages. Types of sentences. Sentence structure.

## **Comparative Grammar**

The course covers the most important sections of comparative grammar of English and Ukrainian languages comparative morphology and comparative syntax. The studies of specific examples of different texts develop grammatical competence, while practical tasks contribute to deeper knowledge of theoretical material. Within the course, such notions are studied and compared: morphology and its units; language and speech; noun, noun classes; category of number; category of case; verb: general characteristics; semantic classification; category of tense, person, number and aspect; category of voice; syntax: syntactic units as a part of the syntax of grammar; basic syntactic phenomena and positions; syntactic processes; syntagmatic relations; sentence.

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**  
**AT THE GRADUATE LEVEL IN THE YEARS 2007-2008**

**Literary Theory**

The course studies the nature of literature and the methods for analyzing literature. It also includes interdisciplinary themes which are of relevance to the way humans interpret meaning. Among them are intellectual history, moral philosophy, ethics, etc. The course also deals with such phenomena as literary process, literary movements, literary schools, individual style of an author and a whole literary epoch. It also presents the information on theory of versification. The course is organized in a way that allows studying consistent patterns in a national literature, its bounds with the reality and with wider trends in world literatures and culture.

**Comparative Literary Studies**

Comparative Literary Studies involves the transnational study of literature from a theoretically informed perspective. The course is distinguished by its comparative approach and its concern with the relations between literature and other forms of culture. The main focus is on literature written in Ukrainian language and in West/East European languages in the modern period, but attention is also paid to world literature in translation. It focuses on the nature of literature, its past and its future. Its aim is to teach students to analyse the ways in which literature interacts with (and reflects on) its cultural and social environment against the background of globalisation and new media technologies.

**Linguistic Theory**

The course covers the fundamental issues in linguistic theory summarizing and advancing students' knowledge of the theoretical aspects of their first and second languages. It focuses on the problems of correlation of language and thought,

language and society, language and speech, as well as on such concepts and phenomena as language system, language structure, language as a system of signs, language change. Language subsystems (phonological, grammatical, lexical and semantic) are studied in terms of their units, relations, categories and disputable issues. Furthermore, an overview of research methods in linguistics is given.

### **History and Theory of Literary Criticism**

The course is designed to introduce the basic trends in literary theory and schools of criticism such as: Moral Criticism, Dramatic Construction (~360 BC-present); Formalism, New Criticism, Neo-Aristotelian Criticism (1930s-present); Psychoanalytic Criticism, Jungian Criticism (1930s-present); Marxist Criticism (1930s-present); Reader-Response Criticism (1960s-present); Structuralism/Semiotics (1920s-present); Post-Structuralism/Deconstruction (1966-present); New Historicism/Cultural Studies (1980s-present); Post-Colonial Criticism (1990s-present); Feminist Criticism (1960s-present); Gender/Queer Studies (1970s-present); Critical Race Theory (1970s-present).

### **Communication Strategies in First Foreign Language (English)**

The course finishes the series "Professional and practical training" aimed at forming professional communicative competence. The purpose of the discipline is to develop the proficiency level of the students' abilities:

- to have considerable communicative skills in the English language based on their phonetic organization, the pace, the rules of usage and the style of speech;
- to use grammatical and lexical resources of the English language;
- to participate in oral communication in the English language, both in dialogic and monologue forms;
- to read English texts and use them as a source of new knowledge and to perceive, interpret and report communicative purpose and logical structure of various texts, which is expressed through the theme and sub-themes;

- to produce written work and formulate their thoughts in writing;
- to translate English texts and transfer their contents in full or in short with the help of Ukrainian language means.

Students learn test-taking techniques and are supposed to take an equivalent of an international exam (TOEFL, IELTS, etc.) in order to demonstrate and confirm the proficiency level of language mastering.

### **Civil Defence**

The course in Civil Defence is designed to provide students with practical understanding of the main principles of labor safety and protection. Students study the following aspects:

- finding optimum balance between different factors at work;
- developing and planning improvements of work conditions at the workplace;
- understanding and preventing possible work-related injuries and illnesses;
- understanding the legal framework of labor protection.

### **Second Foreign Language (German)**

A practical course in the German Language is designed for students of High-Intermediate to Advanced level. Students have extensive oral and written practice in a variety of topics connected with different aspects of the German language such as grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation. At the end of the course students take a final oral exam. Upon the completion of the course, students can teach German in schools and higher educational establishments.

### **Topical Issues in Germanic Studies**

Historical development and main theories of cognitive linguistics. Image Schema theory. Encyclopaedic semantics. Categorization and Idealized Cognitive models (ICM). Cognitive lexical semantics. Conceptual Metonymy theory. Mental Space theory and Conceptual Blending theory. Talmy's Grammatical and Lexical Sub-systems approach. Cognitive Grammar. Poetic Image. Gibbs R.W. The Poetics of

Mind: Figurative Thought, Language and Understanding. Interpretation of a poetic text on the basis of cognitive models of verbal poetic images. Two groups of poetic images: the old (archetypes and stereotypes) and new ones (idiotypes and kainotypes). The definition of the verbal poetic image cognitive model. Theory of communication. Discourse Analysis. Speech genre and speech act. Perspectives on Discourse Analysis. Sociological Theory of Communication. Mathematical Theory of Communication. T. V. Shmelev's theory. J. Austin's speech acts.

### **Third Foreign Language (Spanish)**

The task of a practical course in the third language is to provide students with good knowledge and competence in Spanish, to develop their communicative skills, fluency including phonetic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities. Upon completion of the course, students' competence corresponds intermediate low level (B1). When students get to finish this level they are supposed to understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. As well as they can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Furthermore, they can produce simple connected text on topics that are familiar or of personal interest. And finally, they can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.

### **Translation Studies**

The course in Translation Studies is designed in a way which will both enhance students' practical skills in translation and provide them with an intellectual and philosophical perspective on the activity of translation. The course offers practical sessions in translating between English and Ukrainian languages. The course introduces some of the major concepts in translation theory and focuses on their application to translation practice. It deals with issues of equivalence, formal properties of texts as objects for analysis at linguistic, semantic, discourse, and

pragmatic levels, and emphasizes the importance of a functional approach to translation practice and a descriptive approach to translation research. Students will be provided with a comprehensive overview of the discipline of translation studies, raising their awareness of both the diversity of possible approaches to translation and the relationships between these approaches.

### **Topical Issues in Literary Studies**

In Topical Issues in Literary Studies, students are invited to discuss the key concepts and turns that are at stake in their particular field of interest; from 'otherness', to 'the power of language/image/sound', from 'the digital turn' to the coming of the 'posthuman', from 'material culture' to 'ecocriticism' to 'activism in the arts'. Literary texts are analyzed from an interdisciplinary perspective in a wide cultural context.

### **Rhetoric**

The course offers intensive practice in written and oral speech. Students learn different aspects of rhetoric such as peculiarities of rhetoric discourse, social functions of the art of rhetoric, the history of its development, selection and arrangement of language means in rhetoric discourse, and the art of modern public speaking. At the end of the course the students write their speeches by selecting the topic and the purpose of their speech, identifying their target audience, finding examples and statistics to support their arguments, and finally, they will deliver their speeches.

### **German for Business Communication**

This is a practical course in Business German. Students practice their oral skills in various communicative situations, learn how to write formal business correspondence and other business-related documents, and, most importantly,

study cultural peculiarities of doing business in Germany.

### **History of Language Studies**

The course aims to give students an insight into the development of the linguistic thought throughout the centuries. The emphasis is made on the Western tradition starting with Greece and Rome through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the modern era and focusing on the comparative and historical studies and linguistic structuralism in detail. A brief overview of non-European traditions is given. Students learn to assess, compare and contrast major linguistic achievements as well as find connections between the ideas throughout the chronological framework.

### **Methods of Foreign Language and Literature Teaching at Higher Education Institutions**

The goal of the discipline is to familiarize students with the features of a university curricula and educational standards in general. Students learn methods of foreign language and literature teaching at an advanced level, peculiarities of teaching adult learners. The course provides them with knowledge and professional skills needed in the conditions of a modern university, forming the foundations of creative approaches to teaching foreign language and literature.

### **Comparative Stylistics**

The course of Comparative Stylistics of English and Ukrainian languages is meant to equip students with necessary information of peculiarities of stylistic diversity, potential and resources of certain functional styles of the languages. It also aims to present standards of adequate rendering of stylistic peculiarities of source texts by means of target language on the adequate level of faithfulness in accordance with the linguistic and literary norms of the target culture.



### **Contemporary Linguistic Theories**

The course gives an overview of the most influential theories in the present-day linguistics. It mainly focuses on the key aspects of generative grammar, text analysis, discourse analysis, pragmatics and speech act theory, cognitive linguistics, language and culture studies, ideography and semiotics, as well as psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. Students are given important insights into the essence of each theory, the approach to the language study it offers and its important achievements.

### **Ethnic Relationships in the USA**

The course is designed to give students an insight into the history and current state of the ethnic relationship in the multicultural country. From WASP domineering to tolerance and mutual exchange and enrichment of the worldview. From very limited vision of the literary canon to the burst of canon due to the emergence of many previously silent voices. Students learn to recognize ethnic variety and broaden their awareness of cultural difference.

### **Linguistic Typology**

The course addresses some of the fundamental questions in linguistics of how much languages differ and how much similar they are. It focuses on the questions of linguistic diversity in the world's languages, typology of languages (phonological, morphological, syntactic, pragmatic) on the synchronic and diachronic levels, language universals (Greenbergian and Chomskian approaches being compared). Students learn methods of typological research and get an understanding of cross-linguistic data analysis.

### **Teaching Practicum**

The University Practicum is an integral part of teacher education programs as students have the opportunity to place academic work in the context of a practical university setting. Students are working to link effective practice to theory, practicing and testing theories and hypotheses related to teaching, developing teaching skills, and begin to develop and formulate a personal philosophy of education and an individual teaching style. The practicum also enables students to further develop their professional identity as it pertains to interactions outside of the University setting.

### **Theoretical Course in Second Foreign Language**

The course is designed to provide students with extensive knowledge of theoretical issues related to the linguistic study of the German language. They study elements of theoretical phonetics, grammar, lexicology, and etymology.